THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

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The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28. 1879.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

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Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

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March 26, '77—y

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
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jan. 10, '79-tf

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May3, '78.-1y.

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sept. 6, '78-tf

Select Story.

A MOTHER'S HEART.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[*Hearth and Home.*]

It was over. But all that lay folded down and covered up in the heart of Mrs. Fleetwood, none knew or could know but herself alone.

'You are a happy mother,' one had said to her at the close of the ceremony, when the sweet young face of the bride was unveiled. 'Happy in so good and lovely a daughter, and happy in her union with one so worthy to possess her hand." How almost strangely the words had sounded in her ears. Happy!

It was over. The windows had been thrown open, the lights turned out and the refreshments served. Then came a hurried change of attire: orange blossoms, and filmy veil, and spotless robes were laid aside for the plain traveling dress. How swiftly it all passed! Swiftly as the changes in a troubled dream. One strong clasp to the maternal bosom; one clinging embrace of the daughter's arm; a moment's resting of the bride's cheek on the breast where it might never lie as of old again, and then —!

'It's the way with them all,' said one of the guests, speaking with light indifference, as he remarked on the mother's pale face and wet eyes, out of which she had striven, oh, so hard, to keep the grief and the tears. 'It's the way with them all. Crying is a part of the programme.'

'I couldn't have worn a face like that if the bride had been my daughter,' said another of the guests.' Men like George Cleveland are not picked up every day. But we mothers are selfish, and it's a great trial to have somebody else come in between us and our children, whom we have loved and cared for from babyhood—and who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—and to be set aside as having no longer any property in them, or right to claim the smallest service. To be second where we have always been first. To have the love, which had, once been all our own, divided, and the larger share given to another. Ah me! It's sad enough when you come to look it right in the face. But, then, its the old life lesson. The one our mothers and our grandmothers learned in the the years gone by, and the one we shall have to learn when our time comes.'

'He is a handsome young fellow,' remarked a third, speaking to his companion as he walked away, 'But I can't say that I like, altogether, the expression of his mouth. It's a little too closely set, and has nothing of that womanly softness which is the sign of a kindly nature, and which you so often see in men of nobleness and great strength of character. Everybody speaks well of him as a young man of good principles, and as one who is bound to make his way in the world. But if I read his face aright, he lacks a generous and tender spirit. He will love his own, but he will be apt to love it very selfishly. Poor Mrs. Fleetwood! Her face, as I saw it after she had kissed Marie for the last time, and her child had turned away from her to go with her husband, haunts me as faces I have sometimes seen in pictures.'

Yes, it was over. The day and the hour to which Mrs. Fleetwood had looked forward for so many months with a failing heart had come, had wrought its change in the whole order of her own and her daughter's life. It had been happiness to give the best that was in her—love, care, devotion—everything for the sake of her beloved child. And in all the beautiful unfoldings of this precious human flower, its exquisite grace and perfection of its love had been all for her. But now, when beauty, grace and sweetness had gained their full perfection, another hand had plucked her flower and carried it away.

Poor mother! She couldn't help herself. And she had tried and was still trying so hard to get comfort out of the thought that Marie was going to be very happy; happy, as she had been in the days of her own early wedded life, the joy of which still lived in her heart as one of its most precious memories.

Our hands are not skilled enough to fold back the drapery and uncover her heart; we can only let you see it beating against the close investure under which she is trying, but in vain, to conceal its throbbing pulse.

"Dearest Mother," so the brief epistle read. It was two days after Marie had gone away. "Dearest mother! I snatch a moment to write you. I'm well and happy, so happy! George is hurrying me to go out with him, and I can only give you a line or two. Good-bye! and a thousand kisses from your loving daughter.

MARIE."

Trembling hands and tear-filled eyes made the letter hard to read. Was the mother happier after its receipt? Did it comfort her? Was anything supplied to the aching void in her heart? We fear not. There was no sweetness of honey in the hastily scrawled letter; and the bitterness of aloes as well. "George is hurrying me to go out with him, and I can only give you a line or two." Ah, more was hidden in that brief sentence than Marie had thought, or she would never have let it drift from her pen, to be forgotten by herself almost as soon as written. It came to the mother as the first sad confirmation of her fears. The young husband meant that his possession should be complete. That brief wedding ceremony had severed the old bond, and made obsolete the old relations. The daughter must now be lost in the wife. So she read the sentence, and it lay upon her heart like a great stone.

Two weeks, and the wedding journey was over. The brief letters which had come from Marie were full of loving words hastily written; but in each expression of endearment the mother's eyes saw something which gave a dash of bitterness to the cup she was holding to her lips; something which told her that the new way into which Marie's feet had turned was already losing its parallel with her. * * *

She might have known how it would be. And, in truth, did know, for Mrs. Fleetwood was neither weak nor blind. But motherlove was the intense passion which had ruled her life, and absorbed all her interest. That sometimes in the future a stronger than filial love would take possession of her daughter's heart, and that sometimes in the future Marie would turn from her and give the best that was in her to another, were possibilities dimly seen and invested with a dreamy kind of romance. For her beautiful child, fancy, when it turned that way, had pictured an ideal man as true and noble as she was pure and lovely; a man, who, grateful for the gift of so precious a thing, would cherish for her the tenderest regard and give her the added blessing of a considerate and devoted son. There has been times when another picture, truer to our weak and selfish human nature, had suddenly spread itself before her eyes; and the sight of it had made her heart sick, and cast a shadow around her from which she could never wholly emerge.

That George Cleveland was not her ideal man, it did not take Mrs. Fleetwood long to discover. If she had entertained any serious doubts on the subject before she gave her reluctant consent to the marriage, no long time passed after an engagement ring had been placed on Mary's finger, before they were dispelled. Another might not have seen any change in the young man's bearing toward her; but to her more subtle and jealous observation, the signs of indifference too surely became visible. The little courtesies and attentions which the young man had been so quick to offer, began to have less warmth and freedom in them; and were sometimes omitted altogether. He was not so ready to defer to her tastes and opinions; and did not listen when she talked with the old apparent interest. So it went on, month after month, each day giving its new revelation of the truth, and making it plainer and plainer to Mrs. Fleetwood that, while loving the daughter, he was indifferent to the mother, and that there never would exist between them any true relation of confidence or affection.

But Marie had come back to the old home again? Not so! the old home was large enough; had many unfilled chambers; but the young husband wanted his beloved all to himself. So he made for her a home in which they might dwell together, and be happy in themselves.

To share any of his blessings with another and so increase his capacity for still higher enjoyment, was something out of the range of Cleveland's philosophy. What he had made his own, so to speak, was his own, to hold and to enjoy for himself alone. Marie was now his wife, and in becoming his wife, her old duties and relations as a daughter had come to an end. In marrying the daughter there had been no intention on his part to assume any obligations in regard to the mother. The question did not even come up in his mind for debate. Indeed, it was not his habit to discuss questions involving duty. Others must take care of themselves as he was taking care of himself. He had gained for his wife one of the purest, truest and sweetest of women, and he was happy in the possession of so rich a blessing. But he had never thought of putting himself in the mother's place and trying to imagine what would be her sense of loss, what her loneliness and desolation of spirit, when the light of her life should be taken away from her.

Alone, with her desolate and aching heart, Mrs. Fleetwood began the difficult task of adjusting herself to these new conditions. Were the reverse forces still in her possession strong enough for the work? Could a life which had flowed on in a sweet rhythm for twenty years, be suddenly arrested in its course and turned into a new and strange channel, ever move on again with the old freedom and delight? Not so! the mother hid her heart as best she could, and tried to rally herself and put on the semblance of a resigned and contented spirit. And Marie was so happy in her new home, and in the love of her husband, that she did not see what others saw in the face of her widowed and now almost childless mother, a fading and a failing that made themselves more and more visible as the weeks and months went on. Ah, had not the mother been wounded in her love in her very life! Out of that wound the drops were falling slowly and steadily, spite of the hand that was held so closely against it in a vain attempt to staunch the flow.

Cleveland made no effort to conceal the indifference which he felt towards his wife's mother. He was polite to her whenever they happened to meet, which was not very often, as Mrs. Fleetwood rarely called at his house to see Marie, except in the daytime, when her husband was away from home. Now and then, at remote intervals he went with Marie to see her in the evening, and put on a kind of pretense of caring for her; but, though he said pleasant words, an ear acute to discern every affection in the voice, could perceive no heart in them, listen though it often did with a hungry longing for the love and tender consideration which were denied. Not that Mrs Fleetwood ever annoyed him with ungracious intrusions of herself, or made herself disagreeable in any way. He was simply indifferent; had never taken her into account and never meant to. If she had been in any personal or pecuniary need, for Marie's sake and for the sake of appearances, he would have supplied all her necessities; but for any higher claim he had no recognition. The tender and sentimental side of his nature had received so far in life but little culture.

One day a lady who had known him intimately for so many years that she had acquired the privilege of plain speaking, asked him, with some concern in her voice, if Mrs. Fleetwood had been sick.

'I presume not,' was the rather cold reply. 'At least I've heard nothing about it.'

'When did you see her last?' inquired the lady.

The young man lifted his eyes to the ceiling in a half-indifferent way, and after reflecting for a moment or two he said:

'Really, Mrs. Ray, I cannot just remember when it was.'

The lady fixed her gaze upon him and with an expression that caused him to ask:

'What's the matter? Why do you look at me so?'

He tried to smile, but the sober countenance of his friend drove the light back from his face.

'Don't remember when you last saw Marie's mother?'

'Perhaps I could remember if I were to try very hard. She's here every week, may be two or three times; but I'm never home except in the evening.'

'And is Mrs. Fleetwood never at your house in the evening?'

'Very rarely. She doesn't like to go out after night.'

'Does she live entirely alone?'

'Yes, so far as I know. Alone, except for her servants.'

'So far as you know! Am I talking to George Cleveland?'

'That's my name. I am not aware of having changed my identity.'

The young man showed a slight degree of annoyance.

I could hardly have believed that, for I had thought so much better of my young friend.

'Really, Mrs. Ray, this is all a riddle. One would think from the way you are talking, that I'd been actualy abusing my mother-in-law.'

'There are many ways of abusing others, besides that of cruel speech or personal violence. Abuse of the heart goes deeper and is far more cruel in the suffering it inflicts.'

The eyes of the young man opened widely and with a half-startled expression.

'Abuse of the heart.' He shook his head slowly. 'I do not get at your meaning.

'It pains me deeply, George, to hear you speak so lightly and so indifferently of Mrs. Fleetwood, Marie's mother,' said the lady, the gravity of her manner increasing. 'I had expected from you the tenderest consideration for one to whom you are so largely indebted. For one who has brought you the most precious gift of your life—robbing her own heart, and making it desolate that yours might be rich with blessings. Dying, so to speak, that you might live.'

A look of almost blank surprise came into Cleveland's face, but he said:

'That is sentiment.'

'If I give a shock to your heart and partially paralyze it, so that it beats with pain and sends only a feeble current of life through your body, will you call that more sentiment, George Cleveland? And is the heart within the heart, and from which it has organism and life, and power, a less vital thing and less susceptible of hurt or paralysis? Your thought and consciusness are on a lower plane than I had imagined.'

'Perhaps they are, and perhaps you can enlighten me,' was the answer made with some constraint and with a slight fretfulness of tone.

The lady sat silent for a few moments; then said, speaking in a changed and more pleasant voice:

'Marie seems to grow lovelier day by day; every time I meet her I see some new grace of mind or charm of manner. I call you one of the most fortunate of men.'

'And so I am,' was the warm response. I look at her, sometimes, half in wonder and half in gladness, and then think, with a new joy, she is mine, all mine, mine forever.'

'No time coming when she will turn from you and go to another.' 'Go to another.' There came a flash out of the cloud which had swept into the young man's face.

'As she went from her mother to you.'

For a little while a silence fell between them. Swift changes were passing in Cleveland's face.

'From the mother,' resumed Mrs. Ray, 'who bore her in pain, and cared for and nurtured her through all the years of her helpless infancy and childhood. From her mother, who watched over her with a loving solicitude and a tireless devotion all along her path of life, guarding her from evil, drawing towards her all the ministries of good within her reach, and moulding and fashioning her with a wisdom born of a love which no man's heart can measure or comprehend, into a being of such loveliness that your heart bowed down before her as if she had been an angel. From this mother she went to you! Was nothing hurt in the transition? Were no chords rent? No hearts stricken? No life made desolate? Think of her going from you?

George Cleveland sat as one who had been stunned by a sudden shock.

'And think,' continued the lady, 'of a man accepting this transfer with just a cold 'Thank you?' and then turning away from the giver without a touch of gratitude, or the feeblest sense of obligation in his heart.'

'When did you see mother, Marie?' asked Cleveland, as he looked across the table at his wife that evening. There was a new quality in his voice. A something that caused her to look at him intently.

'She was here yesterday,' Marie answered.

'How is she?' The interest expressed in her husband's voice sent a quicker throb to Marie's heart.

'About as usual.'

'Some one said she was not looking very well.'

The young man saw a change in Marie's countenance. It was half surprise, and half alarm. Swift as the movement of a thought had the inner and now clearer sight of the daughter passed to the mother's place. The face into which she had loooked with her natural eyes on the day before. How much more she saw in it now than then! No, she was not feeling well. A feeling of anxiety crept into her heart, and began to shadow her face.

'Her life must be very lonely now that I'm away from her,' said Marie, a slight quaver in her voice, 'I wonder sometimes that she is as cheerful as she is.'

'Yes, it must be a great change for her, greater, perhaps, than we have realized,' remarked her husband, speaking in repressed tones, as one trying to hide some feeling.

Little more was said during the meal. Both were absorbed in their own thoughts; thoughts which neither was ready to unveil to the other.

'Suppose we call round and see your mother this evening,' said the young husband, as they arose from the table. We haven't been there for I can't say how long.'

'Oh shall we?' I've been wanting to see her all day. Poor mother! I often think how lonely her life must be. She was quieter than usual when she was here yesterday, and didn't take as much interest in things as she has been in the habit of doing. And now I remember, that it struck me once or twice that she had an expression in her face which I had never seen there before, and which I did not understand.'

No, Marie had not understood the meaning of what she saw in her mother's face at their last meeting. The affluence of her mother's life, feeding herself upon the manna of love, and with its rich juices coursing through her veins, how could she know that her mother was wasting from starvation because the food had been withdrawn and denied—the food of her heart!

'Mother!' The heavy eyelids unclosed and lifted themselves slowly. Had she been asleep in the great arm-chair? Or only lost in a walking dream of her old delight.

'Oh mother! My dear, dear mother! What a wild passion of love expressed itself in Marie's voice as she drew her arm about her mother's neck and held her face closely to her bosom.

When strong feelings had died away, and the mother sat quiet in her chair, and Marie's eyes looked steadily into her face, its paleness smote her with sudden fear. And how wasted it seemed; how transparent the skin; how strange and hungry the eyes that never turned from their intent gaze into hers for a moment.

'Mother!' It was George Cleveland who had uttered the word. He never called her mother before. No son could have spoken it more tenderly. He bent down and laid a kiss upon her forehead. How swiftly her eye turned from Marie's face to his. What the young man saw in them was a parable, only the closer and lower meanings of which were then understood. They held his gaze intently for a while, looking through his eyes into his very soul; then the lids shut softly down, and something of peace and restful quiet gathered in the colorless face and about the tranquil mouth. As she sat thus, George Cleveland went noiselessly from the room. Ten minutes later there came the sound of wheels at the door.

'Mother!' The young man was standing over Mrs. Fleetwood again. 'Mother!' you are going home. The carriage is at the door.' There was no hidden meaning in the parable of his voice.

Mrs. Fleetwood half raised herself from the chair, her face startled and quivering; looking from Marie to her husband in a wild, suprised manner, and then fell back, shrinking among the soft cushions and lying so still that life seemed as though it was ebbing away.

There was no strength left for anything. Thought and will were suspended for a time, and she could only feel and submit. In the strong arms that took her up and bore her away to the carriage, she felt a tender pressure; in the voice whose tones had been so cold to her—sometimes striking her with words, the pain which went deeper than the pain of any blow—she recognised something that spoke peace to her broken heart.

'Mother,' said the young man, as he sat alone with Mrs. Fleetwood a few days afterward, when the light and warmth were beginning to come back from her heart to her face. 'Mother, I have never thanked you for the greatest blessing of my life; for the gain which has been your loss. Let me do so now. If, in my selfishness, I have forgotten to be grateful, it shall never be so again. I owe more to you than to any one living. God bless you and reward you. There is room enough in Marie's heart for both of us.'

THE GAMBETTA DUEL.

HOW MARK TWAIN DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AS THE STATESMAN'S SECOND.

Mark Twain writes for the *Atlantic Monthly* an account of his participation in the recent duel between Gambetta and Fourtou. When he had heard of the outbreak in the assembly he says he called on Gambetta, whom he found 'steeped in a profound French calm.' Mr. Twain after being embraced began the conversation:

I said I supposed he would wish me to act as his second, and he said: 'Of course.' I said I must be allowed to act under a French name, so that I might be shielded from obloquy in my country in case of fatal results. He winced here, probably at the suggestion that dueling was not regarded with respect in America. However, he agreed to my requirement. This accounts for the fact that in all the newspaper reports M. Gambetta's second was apparently a Frenchman. First, we drew up my principal's will. I insisted upon this and stuck to my point. I said I had never heard of a man in his right mind doing anything of the kind. When we had finished the will, he wished to proceed to a choice of his last words.' He wanted to know how the following exclamation, struck me:

'I die for my God, for my country, for freedom of speech, for progress and the universal brotherhood of man!'

I objected that this would require too lingering a death; it was a good speech for a consumptive, but not suited to the exigencies of the field of honor. We wrangled over a good many ante-mortem outbursts, but I finally got him to cut his obituary down to this, which he copied into his memorandum book, puposing to get it by heart:

I die that France may live.

I said that this remark seemed to lack relevancy; but he said relevancy was a matter of no consequence in last words—what you wanted was thrill.

I then wrote the following note and carried it to Mr. Fourtou's friend:

SIR: M. Gambetta accepts M. Fourtou's challenge, and authorizes me to propose Plessis-Piquet as the place of meeting; tomorrow morning at day-break as the time; and axes as the weapons. I am, sir, with great respect, MARK TWAIN.

M. Fourtou's friend read this note, and shuddered. Then he turned to me, and said with a suggestion of severity in his tone:

'Have you considered, sir, what would be the inevitable result of such a meeting as this?'

'Well for instance, what would it be?'

'Bloodshed!'

'That's about the size of it,' I said.

'Now, if it is a fair question, what was your side proposing to shed?'

'I had him there, he saw he had made a blunder, so he hastened to explain it away. He said he had spoken jestingly. Then he said that he and his principal would enjoy axes, and indeed prefer them, but such weapons were barred by the French code, and so I must change my proposal.

After proposing Gatling guns, rifles, navy pistols and brick-bats, Mr. Twain left the choice of weapons to the other second, who fished out of his vest pocket a couple of little things which I carried to the light and discovered to be pistols. They were single-barrelled and silver-mounted, and very dainty and pretty. I was not able to speak for emotion. I silently hung one of them on my watch-chain, and returned the other. My companion in crime now unrolled a postage stamp containing several cartridges and gave me one of them. I asked if he meant to signify by this that our men were to be allowed but one shot apiece. He replied that the French code permitted no more. I then begged him to go on and suggest a distance, for my mind was growing weak and easily confused under the strain which had been put upon it. He named sixty-five yards. I nearly lost my patience. I said:

"Sixty-five yards, with these instruments? Pop-guns would be deadlier at fifty. Consider, my friend, you and I are handed together to destroy life, not make it eternal."

But with all my persuasions, all my arguments, I was only able to get him to reduce the distance to thirty-five yards; and even this concession he made with reluctance, and said with a sigh:

"I wash my hands of this slaughter; on your head be it."

There was nothing for me but to go home to my own lion-heart and tell my humiliating story. When I entered M. Gambetta was laying his last lock of hair upon the altar. He sprang toward me, exclaiming:

"The weapon, the weapon! Quick! what is the weapon?"

"This!" and I displayed that silver-mounted thing. He caught but one glimpse of it, then swooned ponderously to the floor.

When he came to he said, mournfully:

"The unnatural calm to which I have subjected myself has told upon my nerves. But away with weakness! I will confront my fate like a man and a Frenchman."

He rose to his feet and assumed an attitude which for sublimity has never been approached by man and has seldom been surpassed by statues.

After a long silence he asked:

"Was nothing said about that man's family standing up with him as an offset to my bulk? But no matter: I would not stoop to make such a suggestion; if he is not noble enough to suggest it himself he is welcome to this advantage, which no honorable man would take."

"At what hour is the engagement to begin?"

"Half-past nine."

"Very good indeed. Have you sent the facts to the newspapers?"

"Sir! If after our long and intimate friendship you can for a moment deem me capable of so base a treachery"—

"Tut, tut! What words are these, my dear friend? Have I wounded you? Ah, forgive me; I am overloading you with labor. Therefore go on with the other details, and drop this one from your list. The bloody-minded Fourtou will be sure to attend to it. Or I myself—yes, to make certain, I will drop a note to my journalistic friend, M. Noir"—

"Oh, come to think, you may save yourself the trouble; that other second has informed M. Noir."

"H'm! I might have known it. It is just like that Fourtou, who always wants to make a display."

At half past nine in the morning the procession approached the field of Plessis-Piquet in the following order: First came our carriage—nobody in it but Gambetta and myself; then a carriage containing M. Fortou and his second; then a carriage containing two poet orators who did not believe in God, and these had MS. funeral orations projecting from their breast-pockets; then a carriage containing head surgeons and two cases of instruments; then eight private carriages containing consulting surgeons; then a hack containing the coroner; then the two hearses; then a carriage containing the head undertakers; then a train of mutes and assistants on foot; and after those came plodding through the fog a long procession of camp-followers, police and citizens generally. It was a noble turnout, and would have made a fine display if we had had thinner weather.

The police noticed that the public had massed themselves together on the right and left of the field; they therefore begged a delay, while they should put these poor people in a place of safety. The police having ordered the two multitudes to take positions behind the duelists, we were once more ready. The weather growing still more opaque, it was agreed between myself and the other second that before giving the fatal signal we should each deliver a loud whoop to enable the combattants to ascertain each other's whereabouts.

I now returned to my principal and was distressed to see that he had lost a good bit of his spirit. I tried my best to hearten him. I said! 'Indeed, sir, things are not as bad as they seem. Considering the character of the weapons, the limited number of shots allowed, the generous distance,

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, FEB. 28, 179.

OUR XLIVth VOLUME.

With this Number the COLUMBIAN & DEMOCRAT enters upon its forty-fourth volume. Our readers may remember, that first there was a consolidation of the *Star of the North* and COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, and in February, 1869, the consolidated papers were merged into the COLUMBIAN, thus leaving but the one Democratic paper in the County. Not many are living who started their subscription with the first issue in 1833. Since then Andrew Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson, have been Presidents and died, Grant and Tilden being their only legitimate surviving successors. Mighty changes have occurred during that time at home and abroad. The paper has not only been a record of passing events, but an epitome of useful learning to all. It is not too much to say that many a character for good has been formed by a perusal of its pages.

We have before us Vol. 2, No. 36, a sheet addressed to Reuben J. Eyer, and less than one quarter the size of its present successor. It was then printed by its founder, Mr. Webb, "next door to Robison's Stage Office," at $2 00 per annum payable in advance, or $2 50 if not paid in the year. "The advertisements were only a column in length. Among them was Sheriff William Kitchen's proclamation of a Court to be held at Danville, Ellis Lewis as President Judge, and Leonard Rupert and William Montgomery, as associates. The district then comprised Northumberland, Union, Columbia, and Lycoming counties, and what is now Montour and Sullivan. The editorials are mainly devoted to a discussion of the celebrated organization of the "Hopkins" House.

Faithful to the party, and unswerving to its principles for 43 years, we may confidently rely on the Democracy for an earnest support to their old organ, and shall endeavor to make the present volume more than ever useful to our readers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOLDIER'S CONVENTION.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Feb. 22, 1879.

In accordance with a call regularly issued the Soldier's Association of Columbia County met at the office of Col. S. Knorr at 1 o'clock p. m., and was called to order by the President I. H. Seesholtz. The first business in order being the report from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, Col. Knorr from said committee submitted a form of Constitution which, with amendments, and after discussion was adopted as follows, viz:

Constitution.

NAME.

I. The name of this Society shall be "The Society of the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1861, of Columbia County."

OBJECT.

II. The object of this Society shall be to promote that kindly fellowship which should ever actuate comrades who have suffered in a common patriotic cause, to cultivate acquaintance with each other, and to collect and preserve all records, papers, and information relative to the services of soldiers and sailors from Columbia County in the war of 1861, which can be obtained for the mutual benefit of all; and said association shall be free from all political and sectarian influence.

MEMBERSHIP.

III. Any person who shall have served in any military or naval organization actually mustered into service of the United States, and was honorably discharged therefrom, may become a member by registering his name, post-office address, and the Company and Regiment in which he served, with the Secretary; and by paying an initiation fee of ten cents.

OFFICERS.

IV. The officers shall consist of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and perform the duties usually performed by those officers. The Secretary shall in addition preserve sacredly all records committed to his keeping, and so arrange and file them as to be easy of reference.

QUORUM.

V. A majority of the members present shall constitute a quorum, not being less than nine in number.

AMENDMENTS.

VI. This Constitution may be amended by giving four weeks notice by publication of the proposed amendment, at any regular meeting.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being then declared in order, the following gentlemen were elected *viva voce*. For President Col. S. Knorr; Secretary Capt. C. B. Brockway; Treasurer, Lt. John S. Kline.

On motion of Col. Knorr, the following were appointed as a committee on By-Laws, to make a report at the next meeting, viz: Lt. John P. Guild, Corp. C. A. Knorr, and G. W. Spalding:

On motion of Mr. Spalding it was resolved that the President and Secretary be authorized to call special meetings.

On motion of Mr. Brockway it was resolved that we petition Congress to place suitable headstones over the graves of deceased comrades, where the same has not already been done.

A resolution of thanks was unanimously tendered the Press of the County for gratuitously inserting the call for this meeting.

The list was then opened for additional signatures, and some 25 new members were added to the Society.

Dues collected $1.80

On motion adjourned to meet at Bloomsburg, on Saturday, May 24th prox, at 10 o'clock, in a hall to be secured by the President of which due and timely notice will be given.

On motion adjourned.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Secretary.

Governor Hoyt has appointed H. Chisholm of Williamsport, son of Judge Chisholm, murdered in Mississippi, to be executive messenger.

A NEW INUSTRY FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY.

A WORD TO OUR FARMERS AND CAPITALISTS.

As our readers well know the COLUMBIAN has always made it a specialty to watch, advocate and protect the interests of the people of our county, whatever their occupation might be. How well it has performed its mission the steady support given it amply shows.

As to our agricultural interests we have always devoted considerable space to them. True, the Grange movement has somewhat consolidated that class of citizens, brought our farmers into closer contact, and enabled them to compare views and act for their interests more intelligently than could otherwise be done. Now that the organization, to a large extent, has purged itself of political "dead beats," more usefulness may be expected at its hands. But as it lacks a local organ in this county, and perhaps cannot sustain one, we have from time to time endeavored to fill the void.

At the time of the present depression, anything that will lead to the revival of remunerative business, is of interest to the producer, consumer and capitalist. The question then arises, is there any product which our farmers can more profitably raise than the staple ones, and which at the same time would benefit the consumer, and give a fair return to the capitalist? As a step towards the solution of these questions, we at this time would call the attention of our readers to the policy of raising

THE SUGAR BEET.

In our present issue we shall simply outline the subject, and first give an extract from a paper read by Ernest T. Gennert, Secretary of the Maine Beet Sugar Association before the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

He said that sugar is exclusively an agricultural production; the manufacturer only extracting it from the crop in which it is grown. The cultivation of the sugar cane is constantly growing less in the West Indies, and whenever slavery shall be abolished there it will nearly cease. The consumption of sugar is constantly increasing, especially in the United States, which imports it in large quantities. The $75,000,000 sent abroad for sugar by the United States should be and can be all retained at home. France and Germany have demonstrated the fact that the beet can be profitably raised on land worth $100 to $500 per acre. The principal obstacle to its successful culture in the United States is poor farming. No crop pays under poor farming. Cows will not yield cream and butter on dry hay and ice water. The beet will not grow unless the land is rich and well manured and deeply cultivated. Beets pay in Europe at $3.50 to $4 per ton, when grown on land that will produce 40 bushels of wheat per acre. Beets are a profitable crop, even if grown to feed to stock. A dairy cow will do better if she gets the water she needs in beets at average cellar temperature than if she drinks from a brook or spring in cold weather.

So far the result of the experiment made last season in the manufacture of beet sugar in Maine has been very encouraging. About 450 tons were worked up, yielding nearly 95,000 pounds of sugar—about 10½ per cent. of the green weight of the roots. The company only uses the roots grown from German seed furnished at cost by themselves. Analysis showed 14 to 15 per cent of sugar in the roots grown from this seed in Maine, or as much as when grown in Europe. Some seed of Improved Sugar Beet, sent out by the Agricultural Department, and sowed in Maine, produced beets yielding only 5 per cent of sugar; so that they were worth less even for feeding purposes than the pulp left at the factory after extracting the sugar. The company paid last season $4 per ton to the growers; this year they will pay $5. The yield varied last season from 15 to 40 tons per acre, averaging 20 tons. This, at $4 per ton pays well, as the cost of production is mostly labor which can be done with labor-saving machinery. Five hundred tons have been kiln dried in Northern Maine this year which the company will work up soon. There is no difficulty in getting the sugar out of the dried beets. Five hundred pounds of green roots make 96 pounds when dry. The pulp is excellent for feeding cattle, but few of the Maine farmers could be induced to try it. Gen. Mattocks and one or two others used it in large quantities, paying 50 cents per ton for it. Three tons of green beets make one of pulp. In Germany the tops and pulp are put into silos and thus kept for daily use all summer.

To make a beet crop pay the ground should be plowed deep in the fall, having been well manured for the previous crop. In the spring as early as possible, the seed should be sown; the earlier the better, as frost will not hurt the young beets. No weeds must be allowed to grow; the crop should be thinned as soon as all danger from insects is past, and enough seed should have been sowed, so that no vacant places may occur. Mr. Gennert said that 15 pounds per acre is none too much, as a good stand must be made certain. By the fourth of July the crop should cover the ground. The crop is not suited to the prairie region, as the summers are either too wet or too dry. There are 120 beet sugar factories in Europe, and double that number could be made a source of profit to New York and New England farmers.

Struck by the force of this article our townsman, E. H. Little, Esq., who is eminently a practical business man, opened up a correspondence with Mr. Gennert, and for public information, we are at liberty to give extracts from the letters.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8th, 1879.

E. H. LITTLE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 6th has been duly received. I will endeavor to answer your questions; but as to the genereral information regarding the most important industry of Europe, you can expect but very little in the limits of a letter. Of all the sugar consumed in the world, one-half is beet sugar. Fifty years ago there had been hardly any, and fifty years hence there will be hardly any other. For some unaccountable reason, I might call it a freak of nature—while all Europe has recuperated her agricultural resources through and in combination with the beet sugar industry, it has not been able to gain a foothold on this Continent. Not that we are not sweet enough a nation. We certainly consume sugar enough; not that we have not the land, climate, intelligence, machinery, money or labor. We have everything requisite to produce one hundred million dollars worth of beet sugar which we bring annually from abroad, yet we have not done it. One great drawback to the introduction of the beet sugar industry has been that it does not exist in England, though it flourishes in every other country in Europe. So there have been no books written in the English language, and and as there has been but slender inquiry on the subject, a work written with special reference to its adaptability in America, would have been a heavy outlay on any one private person.

A few days ago I was informed by the Agricultural Department of Pennsylvania that an act was to be proposed to the Legislature to grant a subsidy to the first Beet Sugar Factory in Pennsylvania. I have no doubt most of the river valleys in your state are splendidly adapted for beet sugar works,—the finest land, cheap fuel, good water, excellent communications and more than plenty of unemployed labor. The beet sugar industry would give half a million idle hands remunerative employment; but then "it is such an old thing," "has been done so many years ago all over the Old World," "*it does not take here*," "the thing is too much matter of fact," &c

I consider it really less hard work to organize a joint stock company to build balloons to go to the moon than for the erection of a beet sugar company. The machinery is not complicated but it requires a large amount of money. A company ought not to try to start with less than $100,000.00. The whole process after the juice has been obtained is of the nature of evaporation. Our sugar works will most likely start up again on the 17th day of this month, though we have only five hundred tons of beets left, which we can work into sugar in one week. We expect quite a number of visitors then, even from Canada, and shall be much pleased if you can come to show you how easily it is to make the very best sugar from beets.

I shall be much pleased to hear from you again. Yours, very truly,

ERNEST TH. GENNERT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 13th, 1879.

E. H. LITTLE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your favor of the 11th inst., I would have to say that we start up our works next Monday 17th inst., and work for *one week* only, as that will exhaust our beet supply. Should be happy to have you come and visit us; in case you do, Thursday and Friday would be best.

We expect to make from 100 to 125,000 pounds of sugar, and yet the whole thing is but small.

Sugar business in any form involves large sums of money, and it would be wrong to advise what experience has illustrated, *can not be done*, manufacture sugar on a small scale.

The business of the farmer is to raise beets, the more he raises the richer he will grow, but the moment he tries to begin manufacturing sugar he will lose money. It has taken many years in Germany before the co-operative sugar works of farmers were introduced, now they are a most unqualified success but these cost from 100 to $200,000 and the larger pay the best.

Yours very truly,

ERNEST TH. GENNERT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 22d, 1879.

E. H. LITTLE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of 18th has been duly received. I am sorry you could not come here to see the work with dried beets. It worked splendidly. We made in five days about 120 to 125,000 pounds of sugar and I am in consequence more convinced than ever (if such a thing was possible) that this is the method for America, and especially for farmers who have not a market at their doors for their produce. You will get in a few days the exact accounts of our work, a statement which under oath has to be rendered to the Government of Maine.

There is no beet seed that is genuine sugar beet seed in the country. I have ordered for various parties in California, New Brunswick, Ontario, Massachusetts, 20,000 pounds, and if you wish any it is high time to order it. Less than a ton would not pay and that will cost about $400.00 delivered in New York. I may have a little to spare, but can not tell for four weeks.

If you wish to order any from Germany through me, do so by telegram.

Yours very truly,

ERNEST TH. GENNERT.

"Governor's Receptions."

Last week, the Governor's palace, in Harrisburg, on the banks of the Susquehanna, resounded with the ringing of decanters, the clinking of wine glasses, and maudling conviviality, costly decorations, expensive upholsteries, music and dancing, far eclipsing those of the feast of Belshazzar, given in Babylon, on the banks of the Euphrates, twenty-five hundred years ago, and with the same barbaric indifference to the suffering of the people. Thus our Republican Governors and office holders live, riot, fare sumptuously, and array themselves more gorgeously than the lilies of the field, while the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer are compelled to take short commons.

These grand gubernatorial receptions, routes, *fetes* or whatever they may be called, were unknown before the advent of Republican rule in Pennsylvania. Neither Wolf, Ritner, Porter, Shunk nor Bigler, all of whose simple and unostentatious ways of living we well knew, ever gave any such receptions as are now, and have been given since the days of John W. Geary. These men received $3,000 a year and rented their own houses, and had no yearly appropriation of from $4,000 to $6,000 for furniture, &c., as now. But since Republicans rule the State, a palace with $10,000 a year, and an annual appropriation of four, five or six thousand dollars, for incidental expenses are given. And this is how our Republican Governors can now so hilariously sport and feast their friends, who helped them into the fat place of a palace. $10,000 a year and all expenses paid. And what is the moral effect of these grand gubernatorial receptions which are paid out of the taxes of the people? Why, the Governor's subordinates, having ambitious wives, soon desire also to give receptions; but the lean salaries of their husbands forbid a display like that made at the Governor's reception. Then what is to be done? Why what else than to lay plans to fleich the means to do so from the coffers of the State, thus making dishonest officers and official thieves who rob the people to gratify their desire for display. Is it any wonder that there is so much official corruption, from Hayes, who has stolen the office of President, down to township treasurers, who run off with the few dollars they hold of the school funds? When the head is corrupt what may not all the members of the body become? And what do all these grand receptions, with their accompaniments of drinking, dancing and rioting denote but luxury and extravagance, which are always the precursors of licentiousness and national decay? And are these not worse than Nero, fiddling over the burning of his capital? The monuments of art, the trophies of war, the temples to the gods, the palaces of the rich and the dwellings of the poor, devoured by the flames were soon replaced by the industry of the people; but who can replace morals once destroyed? Who can make a political thief honest; "can the ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?" When they can, then may the political robbers do good, that are accustomed to do evil.—*York Press.*

President Bartlett selects one incident from the Cheyenne massacre, the killing of an Indian woman, as especially disgraceful. "This is a piece of army gallantry," he says, "that would be greatly relieved by some adequate explanation. The seven hits on one person prove the victim to have been a good mark near at hand. No doubt her sixty years made her slow of foot. Her squaw's attire would have indicated the attack to be eminently safe." The fact that she received seven bullets makes President Bartlett ask: "Did the same soldier bring down his victim at the first fire, and then empty seven other chambers upon her prostrate frame, as he would crush a snake? Or did six comrades finish the manly work? Or did the whole seven overtake her as she halted along or hid herself behind some place of shelter, and jointly slay her in cold blood?"

On the site of the fortifications which, only a few years ago, held Vienna a prisoner, now runs the handsomest modern street in all Europe, lined on both sides with magnificent palaces and public edifices, and extending circularly around the old city; it is called the Ring strasse. Outside of this circular street have arisen a dozen new quarters in which two-thirds of the population dwell. From a vast depot of soldiers and cannon Vienna has been converted into a free city, without forts, open to all comers and traders, curious and delightful to visit, and rapidly increasing in prosperity.

Why Many Editors are Skeptics.

In the following Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage undertakes to explain the reason why so many newspaper men are skeptics. There is a deal of truth in what he says, and it really is almost a wonder that editors have faith in anything or anybody. Nevertheless, we guess that level headed editors generally, believe in the economy of Providence, and ascribe men's faults, failings, weaknesses, deserts, treacheries, rascalities, &c., &c., to themselves and not to their Maker nor the Christian religion. But here is what Talmage has to say:

One of the greatest trials of the newspaper profession is that its members are compelled to see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office day after day, all the wickedness of the world; all the vanities that want to be puffed; all the revenges to be repaid; all the mistakes that want to be corrected; all the dull speakers who want to be thought eloquent; all the meanness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns, in order to save the tax of the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right who never were right; all the cracked brain philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and as gloomy as their finger nails in mourning, because bereft of soap—all the bores who come to stay five minutes, but talk five hours.

Through the editorial and reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day, and the temptation is to believe neither God, man or woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some skeptical men: I only wonder that journalists believe anything.—*Exchange.*

Items.

A dancing idiot ten years of age is a resident of Indianapolis. Ever since his birth he was going through the motions of a waltz to silent music. He is never still in his waking hours. His mother had danced to excess at a ball just before he was born.

A Sunday-school Superintendent in Covington, Ky., proposed to give a Baxter Bible to every scholar who should be present every Sabbath for the year; a teacher's Bible to those who should only be absent three Sabbaths, and a book to those who were only away six Sabbaths. His school, or the premiums, must be very attractive, for his bill for Bibles and books reached $2,000.

That was a good, though rather a severe, pun, which was made by an Edinburg student (and he was not one of the brightest of the class either), when he asked, "Why is Professor——the greatest revivalist of the age?" and, on all "giving it up," said "Because at the end of every sermon there is a great awakening."

At the farm house of a man named John Hawkins in Texas, a stranger, calling himself Robert Humphreys, had been sick for some time. Finally he died, and a short time before he expired he made a confession to having murdered Jane Owen in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1869. The scoundrel had charged a poor inoffensive negro named Joshua Lively with the crime, and Lively was hung by Kuklux in consequence.

The owner of a steam saw mill in Nevada was until lately a member of a Methodist church, from which he was expelled, as he says, to gratify the personal spite of the pastor. He resolved to hold religious services of his own, and to make them effective, he obtained a powerful calliope, and attached it to the steam boiler of his mill. On Sundays, the voice of the Methodist preacher is drowned by the sound of the calliope, as it screeches "The Sweet By and By," and other Moody and Sankey tunes. The clergyman has applied to a Justice's court for relief, but the Magistrate rules that the use of the calliope on Sunday for sacred music is legal. The question has been carried to a higher court.

FACTORY FACTS.—Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives those operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for *Asthma* for years. Doctors recommend it. J. F. YEOMAN, Long P.O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. L. SIMMONS, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Price, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr19, '74-1y* eo wl

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH RUCKLE, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia County to distribute funds to and among parties entitled thereto, in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, A. D., 1879, at ten o'clock a. m. in which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

J. M. CLARK,
Auditor.

feb. 28, 79 4w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Andrew Laubach and Rachel A. Hess Administrators, &c., of Alexander Hess, late of Sugarloaf township deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, March 22d, 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following described property, to-wit:

No. 1. A messuage being the MANSION HOUSE and TRACT OF LAND situate in Sugarloaf township, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Benjamin Peterman's heirs, Joshua Savage Peter Hess and others, containing

EIGHTY-NINE ACRES

and 142 perches, whereon are erected a small FRAME HOUSE, a log barn and frame wagon shed, about thirty acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, a

Good Apple Orchard & Good Sugar Camp

on the premises.

No. 2.—The undivided half of a certain

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of Alexander and Joshua Hess and other lands of decedent containing

Thirty-eight Acres

and one hundred and thirty-eight perches and allowance of land, the same being unimproved land.

No. 3.—The undivided one-half of a certain TRACT of LAND, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, containing

73 ACRES

described as follows: Adjoining lands of the heirs of Joshua Savage on the south, land of tract No. 2 on the east, lands of John Rantz and —— Davis on the west, and lands of Craig & Blanchard on the north, the same being

TIMBER LAND.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

ANDREW LAUBACH,
RACHEL A. HESS,
Administrators.

feb. 28, 79-ts

NEW AVDERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Administrator of John Beishline, late of Benton township, deceased will expose to public sale on the premises on

Thursday March 20th, 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following described property to-wit: a

LOT OF GROUND

situate in Benton township, bounded on the north by lands of Joseph Ash, Samuel Yost and Daniel Shultz, on the east by lands of William Ipher, on the south by lands of Jonas Doty, Hiram Depoe and John Earns, on the west by lands of Russel Shultz, containing

104 ACES,

more or less, SIXTY ACRES of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is also upon the premises a young bearing APPLE ORCHARD, with an abundance of Peach, Cherry and other fruit trees. The balance of the tract is heavily timbered with white oak, rock oak and white pine. There is erected on the premises a

FRAME HOUSE, BARN,

and other out-buildings.

Sold subject to the payment annually of the interest on the dower to the widow of John Beishline and at her death to the payment to the heirs.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

J. M. BEISHLINE,
Administrator.

W. J. BECKALEW,
Atty for Estate.

feb. 28, 1879-ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Alias Vend Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Susquehanna Hotel, in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, 1879,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post set for a corner for said lot at the intersection of the two public roads leading from the town of Catawissa, respectively to Hollingshead and McKelvy mills, and running from thence by the north side of said road leading from McKelvy's mill south eighteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-five feet six inches to a post, thence by land of J. B. Knittle north fifty and one-fourth degrees east one hundred and five feet to a post north side of aforesaid road leading from Catawissa to Hollingshead's mill, thence by the same north sixty-four degrees, west one hundred and forty-four feet to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a three-story brick building, the first story of which contains two store rooms, now occupied by a dry goods and grocery merchant and watch-maker, second story by public hall, and third story by Masonic Lodge and Chapter; also a one-story frame ware house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Catawissa Masonic Association.

ABBOTT & RHAWN, Attorneys.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa in the county of Columbia, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post set for a corner of said lot at the intersection of the two public roads leading from the town of Catawissa respectively to Hollingshead and McKelvy's Mills and running from thence by the north side of said road leading from McKelvy's mill south eighteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-five feet six inches to a post, thence by lands of Joseph B. Knittle north fifty and a quarter degrees, east one hundred and five feet to a post on the north side of the aforesaid road leading from Catawissa to Hollingshead's mill, thence by the same north sixty-four degrees west one hundred and fourty-four feet to the place of beginning on which are erected a three-story brick building, store rooms, public hall and Masonic hall, being the ground upon which said building, &c., is erected, bounded by the the roads before mentioned; and in the rear by property now or late of the Catawissa Seminary.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of C. B. Brockway against Robert Gorrell with notice to Catawissa Masonic Association Garnishee and to be sold as the property of said Catawissa Masonic Association Garnishee.

ELWELL, Attorney, Al. Vend, Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the north by land of Abram Rice, on the south by land of Conrad Housman, on the west by land of Michael Strausser and William Yeager, and on the east by land of Ephraim Leiby, containing seventy-three acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn, and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One other piece of land, bounded on the north by land of Jacob Strausser, on the south by land of Peter Hower and on the east by land of Conrad Housman and William Yeager, containing eighteen acres.

ALSO,

One other piece of land bounded on the north by lands of Judge Cox, on the west by land of Solomon Strausser, on the south by land of Abram Rice and on the east by land of Abram Rice and Leonard Adams, containing fifteen acres.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of ground situate in Roaring creek Township Columbia county, Pennsylvania described as follows, to wit: bounded on the south by lands of Franklin Yocum, on the West by land of Samuel Hauck, on the north by land of Wm. Dreisbach and on the east by land of J. B. Klinger, containing thirty acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William Swisher, Administrator of Elizabeth Klingerman against David R. Hower and to be sold as the property of David R. Hower.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Attorneys. Al. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff.

feb, 28 '79-ts

In Proceedings for the Partition of the Real Estate of Rebecca Smith, Deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To A. K. Smith of Madison township; James Wilson and Susan his wife of Danville, Montour county, Penn'a.; Charles Dodson and Palmetta his wife of Madison township; Alexander H. Smith of said Danville; John Smith of Greenwood township, said County; Samuel K. Smith of said Greenwood; Anna M. Smith of said Danville; H. F. Baldwin, Guardian of Rosa Smith and Grant Smith, minors of Greenwood aforesaid; Jacob Long of Pine township said Columbia county; Marina Long of said Madison; Daniel Long, Jacksonville, Lehigh county, Pa.; Jesse Weiser and Malinda his wife of Orefield, said Lehigh county; Edwin Rabenold and Matilda his wife of said Orefield; Henry Hartzer and Hannah his wife of Guth Station said Lehigh county; John Klotz and Emeline his wife of Columbus Junction, Louisa county, Iowa; Peter Brass and Amanda his wife of Allentown, said Lehigh county; Milton Ott and Abigail his wife of said Allentown; Jacob Lobach and Isabella his wife of Ironton said Lehigh county; George Heiland and Susan his wife of said Allentown; Henry H. Werley, Rosa M. Werley and Alice V. Werley, a minor and Nathan Krum, Guardian of said Alice V. Werley of said Allentown, lineal descendants of Rebecca Smith, deceased and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Rebecca Smith, deceased at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the seventeenth day of February, A. D., 1879.

WM. KRICKBAUM,
Clerk O. C.

SEAL

M. W. NUSS, Deputy.

feb. 21, 1.69-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WHITE, DECEASED,

Letters of administration on the estate of William White, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrators without delay.

JOHN M. WHITE,
GEO. CONNER,
Lightstreet,
Administrators.

C. W. MILLER, Att'y.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

RICE, SPICES, RICARS SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets,

Orders will receive prompt attention.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &c., &c.,

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

from January 1st, 1878 to January 1st, 1879.

Statement showing taxes assessed and balance still due.

DISTRICTS.	ASSESSED. County Tax.	Dog Tax.	State Tax.	STILL DUE. County.	Dog.
Beaver	755 58	103 00	6 55	164 08	19 00
Benton	1057 76	85 30	6 91	712 00	25 00
Berwick	1412 40	25 80	52 65	816 10	25 30
Bloom	3000 19	85 00	147 75	2 41 09	85 03
Briarcreek	1350 94	81 50	99 63	827 34	81 50
Catawissa	3072 90	79 50	93 63	730 46	19 50
Centralia	802 14	5 50	6 80	488 78	5 50
Centre	1993 15	77 00	35 15	989 43	27 00
Conyngham	2964 93	9 50		786 21	9 50
Fishingcreek	1319 21	88 00	6 65	894 87	13 00
Franklin	664 45	25 80	14 00	351 75	13 00
Greenwood	1406 00	87 0	15 59	1237 56	58 00
Hemlock	1340 09	87 0	24 58	655 58	17 00
Jackson	3 6 09	42 00	4 15	130 09	9 00
Locust	1483 31	134 00	13 00	846 71	63 00
Madison	1022 99	79 50	20 25	459 76	19 50
Main	748 65	85 00	14 05	1 4 92	10 00
Mifflin	1193 78	71 00	21 55	356 90	1 00
Montour	1057 95	54 00	12 95	431 93	14 00
Mt. Pleasant	792 65	62 00	12 65	4 76	62 00
Orange	1073 64	55 50	27 37	707 19	23 40
Pine	480 38	19 50	4 23	314 89	19 50
Roaringcreek	841 71	42 00	24 60		
Scott	1650 60	75 00	38 50	683 07	54 50
Sugarloaf	434 70	87 50	1 70	353 56	37 50
	32999 74	1564 50	691 57	14082 51	789 99

AMOUNT DUE FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1878.

Districts.	Collectors.	Year.	Co.	Dog.
Conyngham,	J. J. Coughlin,	1873,	$362 13	26 50
"	Neal Lenihan,	1875,	1436 36	9 00
Catawissa,		1875,	494 60	14 70
Conyngham,		1876,	98 45	25 50
Fishingcreek,		1876,	185 41	9 00
Sugarloaf,		1876,	370 10	28 50
Benton,		1876,	124 71	
Conyngham,		1877,	348 43	15 50
Main,		1877,	380 50	8 00
Scott,		1877,	660 25	15 50
			$4363 78	174 30

H.W. McREYNOLDS, Treasurer of Columbia county in account with said county on county funds.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.

To am't. uncollected prior to 1878	$22,112 74
" " Fishingcreek 1876	370 10
" " on hand at last settlement	2,019 83
" county tax assessed in 1878	32,999 74
" tax on registry of voters in 1878	91 32
" tax added to Montour duplicate 1878	2 10
" " " Locust " "	45
" " " Scott " 1877	5 60
" " " Centralia " "	7 12
" J. C. Smith for Owen Sult ex. tax	1 22
" Benj. Bahm,	25
" Jacob Plott,	1 50
" Joseph May, paid on note	6 50
" Moyer Bros. for desk	2 00
" Lewis A. Illey 7 tracts of land of Commissioners	88 00
" Wm. Moore one piece of land of Commissioners	89 00
" Jno. Monroe one lot of land of Commissioners	15 00
" Jno. Starr redemption of Commissioners land	8 11
" Wm. Hower rent on jail	10 00
" Wm Y. Hess tax paid	92
" R. F. Fortner proceeds of an estray sold	1 17
" C. B. McHenry for chandelier	10 00
" Jacob McCoy lumber from Catawissa bridge	2 50
" B. F. Zarr jury fees	120 00
" Jno. W. Hoffman jury fees	16 00
" B. F. Rudine old bridge near McHenry's mill	3 90
" county tax on unseated lands	1,143 07
" " seated "	138 33
" road tax on "	191 91
" " unseated "	2,704 83
" school tax on "	1,921 00
" " seated "	188 77
" poor tax on "	75 90
" " unseated "	666 34
" seated land tax sinking distribution	19 02
" Rutherruff & Co. unseated Beaver	1 59
" amount in Centralia sinking distribution U. S.	19 00
" amount county bonds sold	15,000 00
" assessors managing &c., dog fund	150 00
" Harman & Bassett old iron and stove	9 84
" redemption money of Joseph Barry Greenwood	16 52
" redemption money of Jacob Lutz Benton	6 03
" ridemption money of E. Bellesplane Roaringcreek	6 09
	$80,203 16

CR.

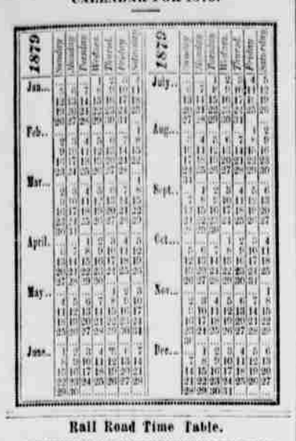
By commission and exonerations and returns allowed collectors for 1878.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Roaringcreek	26 89	4 62	Mt. Pleasant	41 48	17 87
Conyngham		12 00	Orange	61 12	7 66
For 1877.					
Beaver	42 34	22 68	Pine	25 67	54 35
Berwick	81 88	38 90	Roaringcreek	31 37	14 80
Bloom	285 39	144 26	Sugarloaf	24 80	19 30
Briarcreek	78 85	10 29	For 1876	34 04	19 90
Catawissa	120 97	50 70	Benton		
Centralia	48	7 95	Briarcreek	55 43	12 74
Centre	115 37	14 55	Centre	67 77	4 20
Fishingcreek	73 61	34 46	Mt. Pleasant	24 18	9 15
Franklin	28 29	3 87	Pine	15 29	18 02
Green

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1879

CALENDAR FOR 1879.



Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.26 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.37 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Belton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the printed slip pasted on your paper shows to what time the paper is paid for. These names and dates are printed on long sheets, and cut off and pasted on with a mailing machine, each week. As each subscriber pays, the date is changed on the slip in pencil, and the corrections made monthly. It sometimes happens therefore that the change does not appear on the paper for two or three weeks after payment, and we are often notified by subscribers who think the omission to change at once is a mistake. This explanation is made so that all may understand why the change does not appear immediately. It is a good deal of trouble to make the changes and much more convenient to make all the changes for the month at one time, than to make each one as they occur. tf

PUBLIC SALES.

M. A. Ammerman, Administrator of John Eveland will sell real estate on the premises in Fishingcreek township on Saturday March 15th at two o'clock p. m.

John Klingaman, Executor of John Shuman, of Beaver township, will sell real estate on the premises on Saturday March, 8th at 10 o'clock a. m.

Andrew Laubach and Rachel A. Hess, Administrators of Alexander Hess will offer three valuable tracts of land for sale in Sugarloaf township on Saturday March 22nd at ten o'clock a. m. on the premises.

J. M. Reishline, Administrator of John Reishline late of Benton township, will sell real estate on the premises on Thursday March 20th 1879 at 10 o'clock a. m.

Court in Danville this week.

R. A. Mercer Esq., of Town'da, register in bankruptcy, spent Wednesday night in town.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

F. P. Billmyer Esq. has moved into the Conner house on Fifth street.

E. P. Lutz has put a new roof on his store building.

Mr. Lee's Rink at Milton closed last Saturday night with a masquerade.

Drs. Turner & Reber have removed their office to Market street above Fifth, east side.

WANTED.—200 tons of good Hemlock Bark by Silas Young, Light Street. Feb. 21 4-w

A drizzling disagreeable rain fell all day Wednesday, much to the damage of the sleighing.

There will be a sociable in the basement of the Lutheran church on Saturday evening. Oysters and other refreshments will be served.

The skating rink was well attended on Friday night. The band furnished enlivening music for the occasion.

District Attorney Mowrer of Danville, was voted a gold headed cane at a fair in that place recently.

Henry W. Palmer of Wilkesbarre, has been appointed and confirmed as Attorney General in place of George H. Lear. His selection is a creditable one.

The Annual ball of the Friendship Fire Company was held in Brower's Hall last Saturday night. It was largely attended, and well enjoyed.

An evidence that the iron trade is improving is given in the fact that the iron manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania are preparing their machinery to be pushed to its utmost capacity in the next few years.

Recent legal decisions in Wisconsin and Illinois hold that when the views of a parent and a teacher in a public school differ as to the studies of a pupil, the decision of the parent must prevail.

M. C. Sloan & Bro., purchased a handsome carriage in Philadelphia for Col. C. G. Jackson of Berwick. The workmanship is no better than the Sloans can do, but the carriage is a different style from their make.

On Tuesday last, W. H. Stanton resigned his position as Associate Law Judge of Luz. He never should have be en elected. His resignation was probably forced by a threat of impeachment. His action will probably solve the Judgeship muddle in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson of the New York Methodist Publishing house, died in that city last week Thursday, of paralysis, and was buried at Kingston Pa. last Monday. Dr. Nelson was formerly Principal of the Wyoming Seminary, and was well known to many of our citizens. He was expected to attend the Conference to be held here next month. His death is a great loss to the church in which he labored earnestly for many years.

Rev. T H. Cullen, formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, is now located at Freehold, New Jersey. The church is now over one hundred and forty years old, and has recently been renovated and enlarged under Mr. Cullens direction.

Old and young, rich and poor, all unite in testifying to the merit of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For over a quarter of a century it has proven itself a true, tried and trusted friend. Price 25 cents.

FOR CROUP.—In the far West they have what they consider a specific for croup. It is very simple. Take a piece of lard as big as a butternut, rub it full of sugar, divide into three parts, and give at the intervals of twenty minutes; the croup will disappear gradually, but surely.

SCENE IN A COUNTRY POST OFFICE.—Enter citizen who inquires for a letter. Clerk hands him an unsealed letter with one cent stamp on it. Clerk.—"You will have to pay five cents more on this letter." Citizen.—"Just send it back to the man who mailed it, and ask him for the five cents." Clerk.—'But it is a very important letter." Citizen indignantly.—"How do you know?" Clerk, innocently.—"Because I read it." Citizen, more indignant.—"Then keep it."

In France and Germany when two or more persons enter a restaurant and call for a drink or food, invariably each pays his own bill, and as a consequence the beastly method of everyone drinking until he has drank for all around is avoided. The latter is the American system and is a disgrace to our civilization. It makes more drunkards than all the other customs put together.—*Exchange.*

PAYING WAGES WITH SCRIP.—It is said that the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company will begin paying their employes their January wages in a scrip of new issue. It was supposed that the last issue of script by this company would close the business, but such is not the case. The new issue will be of the denominations of $5 and $10, payable in six months. Whether or not the m[illegible] be willing to accept the seri[illegible] is a question that can[illegible] it is paid out and finds its way into the market.

The Ladies' Aid Society has relieved the immediate wants of many families during the winter. The supplies are now exhausted and an appeal is made for contributions. There are still many poor people who need and deserve help, and calls are made on the society which they are unable to supply because they have nothing to do it with. Last year a large number of ladies were interested in this good work. Now, the number has diwindled down to about six who are active in the matter. More interest should be manifested in the suffering of the sick and needy. Contributions of food and clothing can be sent to Mrs. I. W. Hartman's.

Now that the time is approaching for spring work to begin, there are many persons who will have odd jobs to be done about their premises, and others who will have more or less to be done all through the spring and summer. There are two classes in every community: those who want work done, and those who want to do it. While there are many men in the town who are ready and anxious to labor, they are often unemployed because it is not generally known that their services can be engaged, or where they can be found. For the next four weeks we will print gratuitously a list of laboring men who are ready to do gardening or any kind of work by the day. Hand in your name and place of residence.

The hearing of the argument on the rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the Councils and Treasurer of Williamsport for non-compliance with the decree of the court took place last week Thursday. This case was removed here from Lycoming county. A committee was present with several attorneys on each side. Messrs. Bently, Parker and Beeber argued for the bondholders, and Watson and McCormick for the councils.

At he close of the argument the Court granted the attachment, but gave the councils ten days in which to purge themselves of contempt. If they do nothing in that time, Sheriff Hoffman will be likely to furnish entertainment for them for a time.

BARTON.—At Mackinaw Tazewell county Illinois, Elisha Barton aged, 70 years.

The deceased was a native of Bloomsburg; his father Elisha Barton and his grandfather Elisha Barton having lived and died here. His grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of this county, founder of what is known as the Red Mill in Hemlock township and the father of the large Barton connection of this neighborhood. Elisha's mother—after his father's death, was married to Peter Pursell and moved to Sunbury where she died a few years ago at an advanced age. Elisha together with his brother Clark and his sister Mary and her husband, Dr. Wm. Maus moved to Tazewell county, Illinois, about forty-five years ago and has resided there ever since a prominent and respected citizen Many of our oldest citizens will hear with regret his death. His last visit to Bloomsburg was in 1876.

HINTS TO THOSE [illegible] UPON THE SICK.

Only call at the door, unless you are sure your friend is able to see you without harm.

Enter and leave the house and move about the room quietly.

Carry a cheerful face and speak cheerful words.

In order to cheer you need tell no lies.

If your friend is very sick do not fall into gay and careless talk in the attempt to be cheerful.

Don't ask questions and thus oblige your friend to talk.

Talk about something outside, and not about the disease and circumstances of the patient.

Tell the news, but not the list of the sick and the dying.

If possible carry something with you to please the eye and relieve the monotony of the sick room—a flower, or even a picture, which you can loan for a few days.

If desirable, some little delicacy to tempt the appetite will be well bestowed.

The perfume of some flowers is poisonous and they should never be carried into the sick room. Especially is this true of the tube-rose, oleander, heliotrope, hyacinth, orange and lillies.

Stay only a moment or a few minutes at the longest unless you can be of some help.

William Ringrose was brought before Justice Morris last Monday afternoon on a warrant issued at the instance of George Kramer, in which Ringrose was charged with setting fire to his own house in September 1877. There was a large number of witnesses and spectators present. After hearing the evidence, the jestice discharged Ringrose, there being nothing in it which was calculated to cast the slightest suspicion on the accused.

A NOVEL WAY OF CATCHING RATS.—An exchange is responsible for the following rat and clam story. It says a New Berliner bought two dozen clams some time ago, took them home and spread meal over them for the purpose of preservation. The next morning he found that thirty-two rats, in search of meal had been caught by their tails and toes by twenty-three clams. The unoccupied clam must have bossed the job. One clam had three rats What effect this story will have on the clam market the coming season, remains to be seen.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

The following persons were chosen as officers in the various townships at the ate election.

Beaver—Constable, Joseph Klingerman; Supervisors, Peter Schlicher and Peter Eckroth; Poor Overseers, Moses Schlicher and H Hinterliter; School Directors, H Lebo and Wash Longenberger; Assessor, A W Mann; Assistant Assessors, Franklin Rhoads and Nathan Bredbenner, jr; Judge of Elections, John Patterson; Inspectors, J E Bishop, J P Frey and Simon Rittenhouse, tie; Auditor, Allen Mann.

Benton—Constable, B G Kase; Supervisors, Alfred Gibbons and G M Gibbons; Overseers, M L Cole and Aaron Smith; School Directors, S L Davis and Lafayette Keeler; Assessor, John S Kline; Assistants, Ira J Thomas and J C Wenner; Judge of Elections, W B Gibbons; Inspectors, C L Davis and C E Albertson; Auditor, A R Stine; Town Clerk, Chas Gibbons.

Briar Creek—Justice of the Peace, George Ruckel: Constable, John Miller; Supervisors, Lamon Martz and Nathan Sitler; Overseers, R H Sitler and Enoch Rittenhouse; School Directors, D W Martz and Adam Salt 3 years, Joseph Tinsley 2 years and Samuel Houck 1 year; Assessor, G W Miller; Assistants, Frank Evans and S S Sitler; Judge of Elections, D Bower; Inspectors, M H Rittenhouse and J W Smith; Auditor, Enmor Dietterick; Town Clerk, M L Housknecht.

Cnetralia—Justice of Peace, Reuben Fahringer; Chief Burgess, James Colihan; Town Council, L S Baldwin, William Grant, Robert Walsh, Morris Lewis, Robert White and Wm Peiffer; High Constable, James McBrearty; School Directors, C G Murphy and Michael Barrett 3 years, Robert Farrel 1 year; Judge of Elections, Henry Coddington; Inspectors, Wm Davis and Adam Mensch; Assessor, John F Jones; Assistants, Wm Darrah and Miles McNally; Auditor, G W Davis, jr.

Conyngham—Constable, John Vonroe; Supervisors, Roger Dixon and John Purcell; Poor Director, Thomas Chapman; School Directors, Peter McDonald and Andy Donohoe; Assessor, Chas Winecker; Assistants, Thomas Burke and Bernard F Kelly; Judge of Elections, Wm C Troutman; North, N Pat Burke South; Inspectors, Frank Woods and Thomas Ennis, North, Pat Healey and James Flanigan, South, Auditor, Thomas Casey; Town Clerk, Martin Flanagan.

Centre—Justice of Peace, Samuel Hidley; Constable, Joseph Weiss; Supervisors, Isaac Erwin and Joseph Giger; Overseers, Joseph Hess and Jas Kocher; School Directors, D B Whitmire and Ellis Ringrose; Assessor, J H Aikman, Assistants, John White and Thomas Hagenbuch; Judge of Elections, Edward Hartman; Inspectors, Jacob Hess and J M Bower; Auditor, Samuel Kelchner; Town Clerk, T F Conner.

Fishingcreek—Constable, Elliot L. Lemons; Supervisors, Daniel Yost and John Drescher; Overseers, Peter J. Weaver and J D McHenry; School Directors, Stott McHenry and John McMichael; Assessor Chas J Creamer; Assistants, Levi Beishline and Chas Ash; Judge of Elections, John Zaner, Inspectors, N W Hess and W E Eveland; Auditor, Amos Hartman; Town Clerk W N Hoffsler; Treasurer, J M Buckalew.

Franklin—Justice of the Peace, Jesse John; Constable, O D L Kostenborder; Supervisors, Wellington Clark and Wm George; Overseers, Andrew Loreman and Moses Hower; School Directors, Jonathan Lcreman and Samuel Rodarmel; Assessor, O D L Kostenborder; Assistants, C L Artly and Philip Manhart; Judge of Elections, Jackson Cleaver; Inspectors, Jacob Artley and Amos Hile; Auditor, Reuben Knittle.

Greenwood—Const able, A H Parker; Supervisors, Aaron Reese and B F Battin; School Directors, Alfred Heacock and John B Shultz; Assessor, Isaac D Patton; Assistants, J B Evee, R L Rich; Judge of Elections, Adam Utt; Inspectors, J B Ikeler and Clinton Dewitt; Auditor, H H Bangs.

Hemlock—Justice of the Peace, N P Moore; Constable, Wm F Faust; Supervisors, T W Purcell and Daniel Yocum; Overseers Percival Folk and Seth Shoemaker; School Directors, Philip Stroup and Percival Folk; Assessor, Wm P Leidy; Assistants, Simon Richard and Lewis Girton; Judge of Elections, Peter Brugler; Inspectors, Eli Ohl and Wm Dent; Auditor, John Appleman.

Jackson—Constable, Wm P Robbins; Supervisors, Alex Krause, D L Everhart; Overseers, Moses Savage and W Brink; School Directors, Frank Trivelpiece and James Shultz; Assessor Frank Young; Assistants, Iram Derr and Ezekiel Cole; Judge of Elections, J H Fritz; Inspectors, Joshua Savage and Jefferson Fritz; Auditor, Geo W Farver; Town Clerk, Wm L Yorks.

Locust.—Constable, A S Knittle; Supervisors, Solomon Strauser and George Bitner; Overseers, Chas Beaver and Christian Small; School Directors, Adam Demie and William Roads; Assessor, C S Hower; Assistants, Aaron Yoder and Christian Small; Judge of Elections, David Helwig; Inspectors, C S W Fox and Darius Yeager; Auditor, John H Helwig.

Madison—Justice of the Peace, Samuel Farnsworth; Constable, Wesly Smith; Supervisors, Silas Welliver and George Ohl; Overseer, Conrad Creamer; School Directors, A D Shultz and W M Demott; Assessor, J M Smith; Assistants, Wm M Shultz and Geo W Supplee; Judge of Election, Cyrus Demott; Inspectors, Miles Smith and Morris Masters; Auditor, Wm J Allen.

Maine—Constable, Isaac Yetter; Supervisors, John M Nuss and Jacob Fenstermacher; Overseers, F M Klinger, N H W Brown; School Directors, George Breish and J D Bodine; Assessor, D B Federolf; Assistants, D S Brown and Joseph Giger; Judge of Election, George Hollenbach; Inspectors, W K Shuman and Richard H Aten; Auditor, Wm T Shuman Town Clerk, J B Nuss and Marion Richard tie.

Mifflin—Constable, Stephen Wolf; Supervisors, Lewis Creasy and Stephen Grover; Overseers, W C Hartzel and Jonas Hartzel; School Directors, Samuel Nuss and Charles Harman; Assessor, Alfred W Hess; Assistants, John H Hetler and Samuel Snyder; Judge of Elections, Charles Klingaman; Inspectors, Michael Heller and Charles Gearhart; Auditor, C W Hess; Town Clerk, Jacob A Peifer.

Montour—Constable, John McClusky; Supervisors, Emanuel Luzarus and P S Karshner; Overseers, J G Quick and H B Aldrich; School Directors, W J Bidleman and I E Yost; Assessor, John Q Barkley; Assistants, Peter A Evans and J H Harman; Judge of Elections, Peter Heinbach; Inspectors, W P Blackwell and David Mauser; Auditor, J A Roberts.

Mt. Pleasant—Justice of Peace, Samuel Nolton; Constable, David Stroup; Supervisors, Samuel Hartzell and A J Ikeler; Overseers, Elias Howell and I K Appleman; School Directors, John Wolf and Robert Howell; Assessor, John Vance; Assistants, Joshua Hartzell and Eli Ikeler; Judge of Elections, Joseph Ikeler; Inspectors, Joseph Kline and Levi Thomas; Auditor W T Vance.

Orange—Constable, M C Keller; Supervisors, C H Fisher and John Neyhard *sr*; Overseers, John Stiner and Reuben Sitler; School Directors, A W C Keller and Charles Jones; Assessor, E L Snyder; Assistants, M A Williams and U H Ent; Judge of Elections, Henry Delong; Inspectors, W A Robbins and I K Dildine; Auditor, M S Hayhurs; Town Clerk-Bascom Keller.

Pine—Justice of the Peace, L A German; Constable, J B Cornelison; Supervisors, James Masters and J V Kinny; Overseers, A Benit and Ben Lore; School Directors, E Eves and G H Gordner; Assessor, Wm Harlan; Assistants J Long and H Ritchie; Judge of Elections, P. W. Sones; Inspectors, J A Howard and Robert Poiter; Auditor, E B Cornelison.

Roaring Creek—Justice of Peace, Wm Reeds; Constable, John Hampton; Supervisors, George F Craig and Jas Levan; Overseers, Abram Whitner and Wm Zeiss; School Directors, Peter Hower and Joseph Craig; Assessor, David Long; Assistants, Wm Yeager and Henry Hoffman; Judge of Elections, Chas. Mensch; Inspectors, Richard R Rarig and Phineas Cool; Auditor, O W Cherrington.

Sugarloaf—Constable, J M Shultz; Supervisors, Aaron Parks and Gibbons Hess; School Directors, J N Pennington and J A Kline; Assessor, H C Hess; Assistants, J H Fritz and E J Albertson; Judge of Elections, Nor Cole; Inspectors, B F Peterman and Geo Hess; Auditor, J B Davis.

Scott—Justice of Peace, Jacob Terwilliger; Constable, H N White; Supervisors, Wesley Rockel and Reuben Culp; School Directors, Geo Grimes and W E Dietterick; Auditor, Clark Cressler; Assessor, J C Creveling; Assistants, Thos Creveling and A B White Judge of Elections, J V Logan; Inspectors Stephen Petrit and H E Hayenk;

The vote stood 159 for division of the Election district to 74 against.

Book Notices.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

The March number of the *Eclectic* is at hand and presents the usual valuable selections from the leading foreign periodicals. It has a very fine steel engraving of Prof. Edison and his Phonograph, and those who have not seen the wonderful talking machine can get a very good idea of its appearance from the engraving, as well as a good likeness of the inventor. The leading articles are as follows: "Novel Reading," by Anthony Trollope; "Historical Aspect of the United States," by Dean Stanly; "Count Fersen;" "About Lotteries;" "Trafalgar," by F. T. Palgrave, "Supposed Changes in the Moon," by Proctor; "Ancient Egypt," by R. S. Poole; "America Rediviva," by J. W. Cross; 'Opinion of Experts on Use of Alcohol;" "Ostriches on a Cape Farm," by Lady Verney; Francisca da Rimini," by D. G Rossetti; "Edison the Inventor," and other light articles. It also contains the opening chapters of a charming new story entitled Mademoiselle de Mersac, taken from the *Cornhill Magazine* which is celebrated for its good serials. The Editorial departments are also full and valuable.

Published by E. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents; Trial subscription for three months, $1.

The Library Magazine is what [illegible] literary taste have long been wanting. The neatest and handiest in form of all the monthlies, and very much the cheapest, it gives from the pens of the ablest living writers a choice variety of articles, both timely and entertaining. Number 2 just ready, contains articles by Gladstone, R. A. Proctor, Prof. Blaikie, Bayne, Julia Kavanagh, M. Monod, Canon Curties and other writers less famous, but hardly less interesting. There are 128 pages, and the price is 10 cents a number or $1 a year. "American Book Exchange," Publishers, 55 Beekman street, New York.

$7 for 63 cents; a special offer to the readers of this paper. The American Diamond Dictionary, containing 30,000 words, orthography, pronunciation and definitions, according to the best English and American Lexicographers, illustrated with nearly 200 engravings; satisfies the wants of the scholar and at the same time is just what a plain learned person needs. It is decidedly the best dictionary ever printed. Contains 700 double column pages. Superbly bound in cloth and gilt. Type clear and handsome. Sent free to any reader of this paper upon receipt of 63 cents to pay actual postage and packing charges. This great offer is good for 60 days only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two dictionaries will be sent to one address. This appears but once. Order now. Send silver, currency or 1 cent postage stamps. Address at once, "National Book Company," Rockland Mass.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Parlor scene: Mrs. Brown, who has spent the summer among the White Mountains in search of health, and who seems to have searched the whole mountain side without being able to find a pair of blooming cheeks or an inch of healthful skin: Mrs. White, who has remained at home because her husband could not afford to go, but whose fresh complexion and bright eyes seem to have caught their bloom from mountain breezes.

Mrs. B.—Dear me, Mrs. White, how well you are looking! If you will not think me impertinent, let me ask how you can keep so healthy in this dreadful city? I have been to the White Mountains, go there every summer, in fact, and I can't keep off the doctor's list a that.

Mrs. W. (smiling).—I'll tell you the whole secret, Mrs. Brown. You remember how poorly I was last spring, and some days even being confined to my bed. Dr.—— told Mr. White to send me to the mountains, but I knew he couldn't afford it, and I tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its effects were so marvelous that I also tried his Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse my system. In my opinion one bottle of the Prescription and the Discovery is better than six weeks of the White Mountains for a sick woman. I have only been out of the city a week during the whole summer; then my husband and I went to Buffalo and stopped at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel. The baths and mechanical apparatus for treating patients were alone worth going to see. Besides, our accommodations were better than we had at Long Branch last year, and the drives and scenery are superb. Let me s[illegible] use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescr[illegible] the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel next summer instead of the White Mountains.

W. J Powell will sell personal property at the Sterner Building, Main street below Market, on Saturday, March 1st at two o'clock p. m.

I avail myself of the opportunity of recording my gratitude for the great and wonderful results produced by *Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia* in removing a Ringbone from a valuable horse without blemishing or removing the hair.

GEORGE N. PAYNE,
35 and 37 West 29th St., N. Y.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES.
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

Love and cough cannot be hidden—love requires a reciprocation, and a cough the prompt use of Dr. Hass' Expectorant. Get it of your druggist. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

The Quo warranto case against Willis Krickbaum is held under advisement by the Attorney General.

Whatever tends to deminish strength should be removed from the system. For those weakening diseases of babyhood—colic, Diarrhoea, &c., use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which always cures. 25 cents.

HASSON'S COMPOUND Syrup of TAR

Is the most pleasant and efficacious remedy known for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat and Lungs, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough*, and all *diseases* tending to *Pulmonary Consumption*. Has been sold over twenty years. TRY IT

Every 25c. 1 large bottle, 50c. and $1.00. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

dcel 21, '78-3m d&co

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Marriages.

LONGENBERGER—TROY.—At Catawissa, Feb. 24th 1879, by Rev. G. R. Dechant, Mr. Samuel Longenberger to Miss Margaret E. Troy, both of Beaver township Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

GEARHART—DRUM.—At Cherry Hill on Feb. 20th 1878 by J. R. Jameson Esq. Daniel Gearhart to Miss Mary C. Drum both of Msin Township Columbia county Pensylvania.

Deaths.

KITCHEN.—In Mt. Pleasant Feb. 18th 1879 Mrs. Ephemia wife of John Kitchen aged 35 years 4 months and 26 days.

EDGAR.—In Orangeville Feb. 20th ,1879 Mr. John Edgar of M chigan aged about 70.

ZIMMERMAN.—In Orangeville Feb. 23d Mrs. Samuel Zimmerman.

The Great Discovery.

E. E. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, diseases of the nervous system constipation, acidity of the stomach and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable antidescient Salt of iron we possess, Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with valuable Nerve tonic is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengten you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. E. Kunkel Sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your Druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit so beware of them. Get six bottles for $5.

WORMS REMOVED ALIVE.

E. E. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape Worm with head, and all complete, alive in two hours, and no fee until removed. Send for a circular or call on your druggist and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a S[illegible] 10 cents and try its superio[illegible] ving the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all druggists. aug 30, '78-tf

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for Scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

nov.

Business Notices

The highest CASH PRICE paid for Raw Furs, Skunk, Fox, Muskrat, Raccoon, &c., at D. Lowenberg's.

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS ATTENDING COURT.

Clearing out at COST the surplus stock of Winter Clothing, Caps, &c. Call and see for yourselves at the old and reliable store of D. Loweuberg.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

A Sawyer wanted for a saw mill. Inquire of J. Schuyler.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Another lot of Knickerbocker Dress Goods for 7 cents a yard and Brocades for 12½ cents at Lutz & Sloan's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

A large line of New [illegible] ingham's Shirtings, and Muslins at Lutz & Sloan's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Lutz & Sloan are selling Double Shawls very cheap to close out stock. Price $2.75 and upwards.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP,
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to [illegible] *Soap one Trial,*
[illegible] know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.
J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Admission free at McKinney's.

CARPETS { Largest Stock in New York City.
at one-half FORMER PRICES.
GOOD BRUSSELS CARPETS, 75c per yard. INGRAINS, from 25c. M QUETTES, WILTONS, AXMINSTER, VELVETS, BODY-BRUSSELS, and THREE-PLY CARPETS at equally low prices. OIL CLOTHS all widths from 25c. per yard.
LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported, at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
189 and 191 Sixth Avenue,
Corner 13th street, NEW YORK.
nov. 22, '78-6m d&co

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also Instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben Vandell & Co., 20 Ann st., N. Y. d&co nov. 22, '78-6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y. d&co nov. 22, '78-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.
nov. 22, '78-6m d&co

PILES! Dr. Faber's Celebrated Painless Remedy is the best ever known for Piles of every kind (Bleeding, Itching, Blind, Inward, &c.) and all diseases of the RECTUM, whether recent or long standing. It gives instant relief and effects a radical and permanent Cure. It is prescribed by all physicians who are acquainted with it. Chronic cases readily yield to it. No surgical operation required. Try it and relieve your sufferings. ONLY 50 CENTS FOR A LARGE PACKAGE. Sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by all Druggists. Dr. J. FABER & CO., 29 Ann st., N. Y.
nov. 22, '78-6m d&co

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

$10 TO $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks make fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & Co., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, N. Y.
feb. 14, '78-4w d

PROTRUDING TOES.

PARENTS, you need no longer throw away your CHILDREN'S SHOES before they are HALF WORN, on account of HOLES through the TOES. Either the

SILVER
"Or A. S. T. Co."
BLACK TIP
Will Prevent This.

ASK FOR THESE SHOES WHEN BUYING.
feb. 14, '79-4w d

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

There is no doubt about the great superiority of this article over common porous plasters and other external remedies, such as liniments, electrical appliances, &c. Any physicians in your own locality about it. It is wonderful.
Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.
feb. 14, '78-4W

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 8,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
feb. 14, '78-4w d

BAYARD TAYLOR HIS LIFE, TRAVELS and Literary Career. AGENTS WANTED. Secure territory at once. QUAKER CITY PUB. HOUSE, 723 Sansom st., Phila. feb. 21, '79-4w d

CUTICURA.

This Great Skin Cure is WARRANTED to cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Dandruff, Pimples and Comedones. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of price. Small boxes 50 cents, large $1. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Boston. Send to box 2306 for circular and testimonials. d feb. 28, '79-4w

DIPTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure sore throat in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere.
I. S. Johnson & Co. Bangor, Maine
feb 28, '79-4w d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS MASON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Augustus Mason, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
feb. 21, 1879-6w Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of Peter J. Bachman by the Sheriff, at the suit of J. P. Conner.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the aggrement of parties interested to distribute the proceeds of the said sale will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 22d, 1879 at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons having a lien on said fund can attend if they see proper.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
feb. 21, '79-4w Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of John Shuman, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday March 8th, A. D., 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest of said John Shuman, deceased in all that certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Beaver township aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to wit: Northwardly by land of Christian Shuman, e

Agricultural.

Injury to Manure Under Cover.

The practice of keeping and storing manure in cellars and sheds is often recommended, the reasons given for adopting such a course being that it is saved from all loss by exposure to the rain and weather. This looks well in theory, but in practice I have found that stable manure either from horses or cattle, with the usual quantity of bedding intermixed, when protected from the rain, will heat and fire-fang so as to injure its quality seriously. If the pile is large the loss will be comparatively much greater, for it will heat worse. For a few years past I have bought the manure made by two or three horses owned by a gentleman living in the village. The manure is dropped into the basement under the stables, and of course no rain or snow ever falls upon it. The consequence is it heats and burns so badly that there is hardly any moisture left in it, and it is so light that a pair of oxen can draw a cord of it easily. I do not consider such manure very valuable, and do not pay much for it. I generally put it in my hog pen, and think that is the best way to dispose of it. I will say, however, that I once bought a pile of cow manure under a barn that had been accumulating for a year, which was a prime article, as the crops grown where it was applied have proved; but it was clear droppings, without litter of any account.

In my own case I have two barns, with stables in each. The manure made in one is thrown out as fast as made into the open barn-yard, in a broad, flat heap, and remains there till needed for spring crops. The treading of the cattle, and the rain falling upon it, prevent it from heating much, and there is not enough rain to leach out its good qualities. The manure made in the other barn is thrown out into a shed, where it is not exposed to the weather. In this case it heats badly if allowed to accumulate; so, to avoid less, I cart it out frequently. I do not believe that stable manure loses any of its valuable qualities because the pile is exposed to the air, but I do not believe that stable manure which is largely composed of litter, when kept under cover, losses much of its value by overheating.

As We Were And As We Are.

A COMPARISON OF WAGES AND THE PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

'Tax anything but beer,' was the utterance of a German statesman, which indirectly enforces a large economic truth. Beer is not an article of pr me household necessity, but Teutonic custom has made it so regarded in Germany. If we vary the statesman's meaning a little, we may say that while few people look at the large truths of natural economy, everybody appreciates the simple facts of household expenses in which the larger truths find expression. We are sure, therefore that the following comparisons showing how certain necessities of life have fallen in price will be readily understood by people without any dissertation on the causes:

Prices of produce and provisions at Chicago on the 1st of October of each year from 1860 to 1878, inclusive:

	Mess Pork. Price per bbl.	Lard. Price per lb.	Wheat. Price per bush.	Corn. Price. per bus.
1860,	$18 00	12½	$1 00	43
1861,	18 00	7½	85	21
1862,	9 00	7½	85	38½
1863,	13 50	10	1 05	75
1864,	42 00	18	1 41	$2 21
1865,	38 00	29	1 32	57
1866,	32 00	17½	1 90	64
1867,	23 50	13½	1 86	102
1868,	28 75	18½		94
1869,	32 50	18		82
1870,	25 00	15½	1 06	64
1871,	13 00	9½	1 23	47
1872,	14 25	8½	1 18	35
1873,	14 25	7½	1 00	36
1874,	20 87	14½	94	82
1875,	22 50	13½	1 11	55
1876,	16 50	10½	1 06	44
1877,	14 25	8½	1 10	43
1878,	7 00	6½	87	34

Let us suppose that a householder on the first day of October in the year before the civil war went out and bought a barrel of pork, a pound of lard and a bushel each of corn and wheat. Discarding fractional parts of a cent, we shall find that they would have cost him $20 05. If the same man had set out to buy the the same commodities on the first day of last October they would have cost him $9 14. He would, therefore, have gained $10 91, or about fifty-four per centum. We of course do not pretend to say that the head of a family is either apt to go into the market and buy a bushel of wheat, or that if he buys a barrel of flour or a pound of lard he will find prices fifty-four per centum less than they were in the year before the war; but it is evident that so large a decline as we have figured in the wholesale cost of four articles of present necessity, in which competition is evidently unlimited, must tell first or last, and has already told in many places, on the cost of living.

But to show still further the changes in retail prices, let us take the following quotations, obtained a few weeks ago in a city of 11,000 inhabitants in Massachusetts:

	1860.	1865.	1878.
Flour,	$8 00	$20 00	$8 00
Butter,	23	60	23
Pork,	12	30	12
Tea,	50	1 50	50
Sugar,	11	16	10
Fish,	4	12	6
Beans,	6	12	8
Cotton cloth.	14	33	8
	$9 29	$23 13	$9 17

This table comprises a wider range of articles than the other table given before. They will show a decline as compared with anti-war prices and an enormous decrease on the prices paid during the war.

All these computations are evidently incomplete without comparisons of wages, which for the Massachusetts city give the following results:

	1860.	1865.	1878
First-class mechanics,	$1 50	$2 50	2 17
Second-class mechanics,	1 17	1 75	1 42
Common laborers,	1 00	1 50	1 25

That the foregoing estimates are, if anything, too low, the following wages, given by the largest manufacturer of iron at New Haven, in Connecticut—a branch of industry just now much depressed—will go to prove:

	1859 and 1860.
Laborers,	$1 00@1 25
Unskilled Mechanics,	1 00@1 12
Mechanics,	1 12@1 50
Skilled Mechanics,	1 75@2 50
Extra skilled Mechanics,	3 00@4 00
Foremen,	2 00@3 00

	1873	1878.
Laborers,	$1 66@2 00	$1 00@1 75
Unskilled M.	1 25@1 75	1 12@1 25
Mechanics,	1 75@2 25	1 25@1 75
Skilled M.	2 50@3 50	2 00@3 00
Extra skilled M.	3 50@6 00	3 00@5 00
Foremen,	2 50@8 00	2 50@8 00

A trustworthy estimate of the increase of iron workers' wages in New England fixes them at eighteen per centum more than in 1860. Mechanics are but part of our population, and New England is only a part of the United States. Yet if comparisons in distressed industries give such hopeful results in the region of the country most thickly settled, we may well believe that striking an average in the whole United States, and also allowing for higher local taxes would show that labor commands at least as many comforts as it did just before the war, when complaints of hard times was almost unheard of. In some localities—in the coal regions, for example—there can be no doubt that there is real distress caused usually by overproduction. Exceptions of this kind will scarcely disprove the rule that our toilers are better off than they were eighteen years ago, and that they will find this out for themselves if they will overcome the extravagant notions inbred by long years of flush and fever.

Miscellaneous.

General Washington's Great-Grandfather.

Perhaps no place in 'the old country' is calculated to be of more interest to Americans than the parish of Brington, in Northamptonshire, its old church containing as it does memorials the most curious and suggestive of the Washington ancestry, while at Althrop House and the village of Little Brington there are mementoes of the same family no less interesting. The parish of Brington is situated about six miles from Northampton, and contains the villages of Great and Little Brington, Nobottle, and Althrop, the seat of the Spencer family—a family that has been a power in the state and has influenced the tide of affairs for many generations. Great Brington (or Brington, as it is called by the natives, from *bryn*, hill, and *ton*, town) is a village of some hundred to a hundred and twenty houses, and is the seat of the parish church. Little Brington and Nobottle are mere hamlets. The former is about half a mile from Great Brington, and is noteworthy as containing the house formerly occupied by the ancestors of George Washington.....

The church at Little Brington—an ancient structure dedicated to the Virgin—bears the traces of many alterations and restorations. Originally of the style known as Decorated, it now has the appearance of a Perpendicular church from the repairs and additions made by the families of Ferrers, Gray, and Spencer during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It consists of a tower containing five bells, nave, north and south aisles, modern south porch, chancel, and north chapel. The north chapel is divided from the chancel by three pointed arches, completely built up with monuments, and from the north aisle by an arch closed with a wooden screen. It is lighted by three uniform windows. This is the mortuary chapel of the Spencers, and exhibits an interesting and almost unbroken series of tombs and effigies from the time of the Tudors to the present day.

Of the mural monuments one of the latest is in marble, sculptured by Flaxman, to the memory of Georgiana, Countess Spencer. Another is to the memory of Sir John Spencer, the third of the Althorp line, who married a Kitson, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, a London merchant, and through whom he became related to the Northants Washington family.

There is a tradition that when Charles the First was a prisoner at Holmby House—'the fair house of Holmby'—situated within some three miles of Brington, and distinguishable amid the trees to the southwest from the church-yard, he used to come and receive the communion through the altar rails, he being more or less excommunicated by the chaplain of the mansion where he was a state prisoner. The church is supposed to have been erected toward the end of the thirteenth century, and many parts of the interior resemble portions of Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster. This arose from the circumstances that the same architect had been employed on both.

But more interesting to Americans than the tombs of the Spencers, or the traditions of kings, are the memorials of the family which gave birth to one who was more than a king amongst men. On the pavement of the chancel beneath the shade, as it were of the splendid Spencer monuments, is a stone slab bearing the inscription:

Here lieth the bodi of Lawrence Washington soune and heire of Robert Washington of Solgrave in the Countie of Northamton Esquier who married Margaret the eldest daughter of William Butler of Tees in the Countie of Sussexe Esquier, who had issue by her 8 sonns and 9 daughters, which Lawrence Decessed the 13 of December A. Dni. 1616.

Those that by chance or choyce of this hast sight
Know life to death resigns as daye to night;
But as the sunns retornae revives the day
So Christ shall us though turnde to dust and clay.

Beneath this inscription, deeply engraven in stone, are the arms of this Lawrence Washington, impaled with those of his wife.

This Lawrence Washington was the lineal ancestor, presumably the great-grand-father of George Washington, the first President of the United States. Near this memorial, but in the nave, is the grave of another Washington, the brother of Lawrence.—*Alfred T. Story in Harper's Magazine for March.*

Reputed Origin of the Game of Chess.

A great many centuries ago Persia was ruled by a shah or emperor who was exceedingly fond of war, and by his absolute power brought his empire to the brink of ruin through this passion.

A dervish enjoying the reputation of a holy man set himself to work for the purpose of inventing some means which, placed in the hands of the emperor, might serve to lure him from the passion for war so destructive to his own as well as to the people of the neighboring countries.

The fruit of the holy man's reflections was the game of chess, in which all the ranks of an empire were ingeniously represented; the pawns signifying the common people, the knights; and castles (rooks), the aristocracy and military powers, the bishops, the church all of which surrounded the royal pair to protect them from danger.

The pawns, like the common people, being the most numerous class, though their power individually is limited, play a very important part in the game—always in the front rank either for attack or defense.

By this the dervish sought to impress the shah with the importance and value of common people to his empire.

The military and aristocracy, represented by the knights and castles, are less numerous, although individually more powerful, the same may be said of the power of the church, here represented by the bishops.

The scheme of the dervish was successful; the shah was much delighted with this beautiful and ingenious game, of which he became so passionately fond that he abandoned his habit of warfare, whereupon peace and prosperity sprang up in the land.

In remembrance of his good services the shah offered to the dervish in return the fulfilment of any wish he might mention. The dervish, that he might embody still another lesson to his emperor in accepting this proffered reward, and show him the power and importance of little things as compared with great rulers and all their possessions, choose a little grain of wheat for the first square on the chess board, two grains for the second, four for the third, eight for the fourth sixteen for the fifth, etc, for all the sixty-four squares on the board.

The shah smiled at the good man's simplicity in this modest request, but when all was computed he was not a little taken aback to find that there was by far not wheat enough in his empire to make good his promise.

By patient but careful calculation we have found that taken the weight of a bushel of wheat at 60lbs, the 23d square alone would yield ten bushels, and the 64th square, twenty-one trillions, nine hundred and ninety billions, two hundred and thirty-two millions, five hundred and fifty-five thousand, five hundred and twenty-four bushels, and the total sum, the immense number of forty-three trillions, nine hundred and eighty billions, four hundred and sixty-five millions four hundred and sixty-five millions, one hundred and eleven thousand and fifty bushels, wheat enough to construct a square belt around the globe of seven hundred and seventy five feet in height and seven hundred and seventy five feet wide.

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B. MCDERMOTT,
40 West 18th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APFEL. North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.
W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. she had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 Sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
197 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

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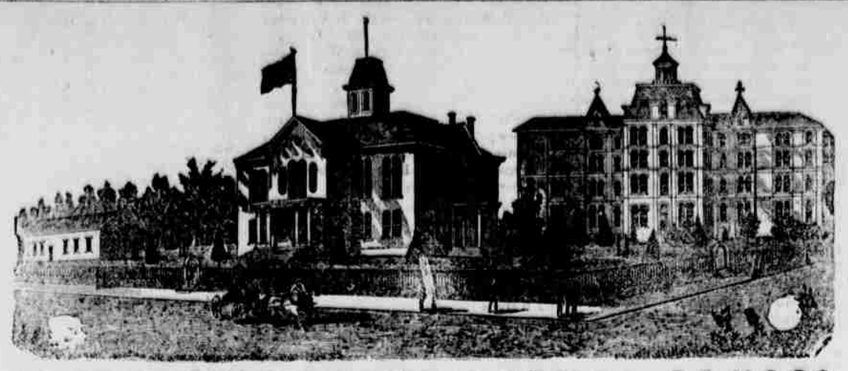

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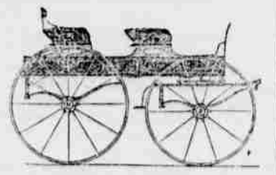

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